श्री जसवंत सिंह: साधुओं का यह कहना है कि इसका इस्तेमाल करने से उन्हें अपने ध्यान मग्न रहने में सरलता रहती है। उनकी सुविधा के बारे में मैं कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता। यह बात सही है और गलत रूप से इसका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है तो निश्चित रूप से हम इसके बारे में कदम उठाएंगे।

उपसभापति: यदि इससे कुछ फायदा होता है तो हाउस में भी इस्तेमाल कर लीजिए।

Now, you have put too many questions. I move on to the next question. It is a very important question. पानी का क्वेश्चन है।

अधिकतम/न्यूनतम वर्षा जल वाले क्षेत्र

*223. **श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन':**
श्री कपिल सिब्बल:

क्या **जल संसाधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत दशक के दौरान देश में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वर्षा जल प्राप्त करने वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ये क्षेत्र संबंधित राज्यों के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के कितने-कितने प्रतिशत हैं?

जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन चरण सेठी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) वर्षा के मापन और विश्लेषण के प्रयोजन से भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने देश को 36 मौसम वैज्ञानिक उप प्रभागों में विभाजित किया है। इन प्रभागों की प्रकृति जलवायवीय रूप से समान है। भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार पिछले दशक (वर्ष 1992 से वर्ष 2001 तक) के दौरान सामान्य वर्षा से कम वर्षा वाले (अर्थात् सामान्य वर्षा से 19% कम वर्षा) तथा अधिक वर्षा वाले (अर्थात् सामान्य से 20% या उससे अधिक वर्षा) मौसम वैज्ञानिक उप प्रभागों सहित संबंधित राज्यों के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में से इन क्षेत्रों का प्रतिशत संलग्न तालिका में दिया गया है।

तालिका

भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के प्रतिशत सहित देश में सामान्य से कम और सामान्य से अधिक वर्षा वाले मौसम विज्ञान, उप प्रभाग

क्र० सं०	मौसम विज्ञान उप प्रभाग	राज्य	राज्य का क्षेत्र प्रतिशत	वर्ष जिसके दौरान वर्षा हुई	
				सामान्य से कम*	सामान्य से अधिक**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह (संघ शासित क्षेत्र)	अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	100	1992, 1997, 2000	शून्य
2	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	100	1992, 1994 2001	1998
3	असम एवं मेघालय	असम एवं मेघालय	100	1992, 1994	शून्य
4	नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मिजोरम एवं त्रिपुरा	नागालैंड, मणिपुर, मिजोरम एवं त्रिपुरा	100	1994	1993
5	उप-हिमालयी पश्चिम बंगाल एवं सिक्किम	पश्चिम बंगाल एवं सिक्किम	30	1992, 1994	1998
6	गांगेय पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल	70	शून्य	1995, 1999
7	उड़ीसा	उड़ीसा	100	1996, 2000	1994
8	झारखंड	झारखंड	100	1992, 1996	1999
9	बिहार	बिहार	100	1992, 1994	1999
10	पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	60	शून्य	शून्य
11	पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	40	2001	1998
12	उत्तरांचल	उत्तरांचल	100	1992, 1996	शून्य

13	हरियाणा, चंडीगढ़ एवं दिल्ली	हरियाणा चंडीगढ़ एवं दिल्ली	100	1999	1994, 1995, 1996 1997, 1998
14	पंजाब	पंजाब	100	शून्य	1995, 1997, 1998
15	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100	शून्य	1995
16	जम्मू व कश्मीर	जम्मू व कश्मीर	100	1999, 2000, 2001	1992, 1993
17	पश्चिमी राजस्थान	राजस्थान	57	2000	1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
18	पूर्वी राजस्थान	राजस्थान	43	2000	1994, 1996
19	पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	52	2000	1994
20	पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	48	2000	1994
21	गुजरात क्षेत्र	गुजरात	44	1995, 2000	1994, 1997, 1998
22	सौराष्ट्र एवं कच्छ	गुजरात	56	1993, 1995 1999, 2000	1994, 1998
23	कोंकण एवं गोवा	महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा	11	2001	शून्य
24	मध्य महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	37	शून्य	1993, 1994, 1998
25	मराठवाड़ा	महाराष्ट्र	21	1994	1998
26	छत्तीसगढ़	छत्तीसगढ़	100	शून्य	शून्य
27	विदर्भ	महाराष्ट्र	31	1996	1994

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	तटीय आन्ध्र प्रदेश	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	34	1994	1995, 1996, 1998
29.	तेलंगाना	आंध्र प्रदेश	41	शून्य	1995, 1998,
30.	रायलसीमा	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	25	1994	1996, 1998, 2000, 2001
31.	तमिलनाडु एवं पांडिचेरी	तमिलनाडु एवं पांडिचेरी	100	1994, 2000, 2001	1996, 1997
32.	तटीय कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक	10	शून्य	1994
33.	उत्तरी सुदूर कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक	42	1994	1998
34.	दक्षिणी सुदूर कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक	48	शून्य	शून्य
35.	केरल	केरल	100	2000	शून्य
36.	लक्षद्वीप	लक्षद्वीप	100	शून्य	1997, 1998, 1999

वर्षा : सामान्य से विचलन
सामान्य : +19% से -19%
*सामान्य से कम : -20% अथवा कम
**अधिक : +20% अथवा अधिक

Areas having maximum/minimum rain water

†*233. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':††
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the areas of the country which have received minimum and maximum rain water during the last decade;

(b) if so, the details of the areas State-wise; and

(c) the percentage of these areas out of the total geographical area of the concerned State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) For purposes of rainfall measurement and analysis, the India Meteorological Department has divided the country into 36 Meteorological Sub-Divisions, which are climatically homogeneous in nature. As per the information supplied by India Meteorological Department, the Meteorological Sub-Divisons which have received below normal rainfall (*i.e.* rainfall departure below 19% from the normal rainfall) and excess rainfall (*i.e.* rainfall departure of 20% or more from the normal rainfall) during the last decade (from year 1992 to year 2001), alongwith the percentage of these areas out of the total geographical area of the concerned States, are given in the enclosed Table.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan'.

Table

Meteorological Sub-Divisions which received below normal Rainfall and/or excess Rainfall in the country with percentage of the Geographical Areas

Sl. No.	Meteorological Sub Division	State	%Area of State	Year(s) during which Rainfall received	
				Below Normal*	Excess**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	1992,1997, 2000	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	100	1992, 1994, 2001	1998
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	Assam and Meghalaya	100	1992, 1994,	Nil
4.	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	100	1994	1993
5.	Sub-Himalayan and West Bengal and Sikkim	West Bengal and Sikkim	30	1992, 1994,	1998
6.	Gangetic West Bengal	West Bengal	70	Nil	1995, 1999
7.	Orissa	Orissa	100	1996, 2000	1994
8.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	100	1992, 1996	1999
9.	Bihar	Bihar	100	1992, 1994	1999
10.	East Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	60	Nil	Nil

11.	West Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	40	2001	1998
12.	Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal	100	1992, 1996	Nil
13.	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	100	1999	1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
14.	Punjab	Punjab	100	Nil	1995, 1997,1998
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	100	Nil	1995
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	100	1999, 2000, 2001	1992, 1994
17.	West Rajasthan	Rajasthan	57	2000	1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
18.	East Rajasthan	Rajasthan	43	2000	1994, 1996
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	52	2000	1994
20.	East Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	48	2000	1994
21.	Gujarat Region	Gujarat	44	1995, 2000	1994, 1997, 1998
22.	Saurashtra and Kutch	Gujarat	56	1993, 1995, 1999, 2000	1994, 1998
23.	Konkan and Goa	Maharashtra and Goa	11	2001	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	Maharashtra	37	Nil	1993, 1994, 1998
25.	Marathwada	Maharashtra	21	1994	1998
26.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	100	Nil	Nil
27.	Vidarbha	Maharashtra	31	1996	1994
28.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	34	1994	1995, 1996 1998
29.	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	41	Nil	1995, 1998
30.	Rayala Seema	Andhra Pradesh	25	1994	1996, 1998, 2000, 2001
31.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	100	1994, 2000, 2001	1996, 1997
32.	Coastal Karnataka	Karnataka	10	Nil	1994
33.	North Interior Karnataka	Karnataka	42	1994	1998
34.	South Interior Karnataka	Karnataka	48	Nil	Nil
35.	Kerala	Kerala	100	2000	Nil
36.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	100	Nil	1997, 1998, 1999

Rainfall : Departure from Normal
Normal : + 19% to -19%
*Below Normal : - 20% or less
**Excess : + 20% or more

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन': उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे यह पता चलता है कि देश के कई भाग ऐसे हैं जहां अधिक वर्षा होती है और कई ऐसे भाग हैं जहां न्यूनतम वर्षा होती है। पिछले सत्र में भी मेरे एक अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3231 का 23 अप्रैल को जवाब आया था। उस जवाब में सरकार ने यह स्वीकार किया कि जो एकससेसिव वाटर के क्षेत्र हैं, वे पूरे देश में 15 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में है, जहां अधिक वर्षा होती है। 21 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां न्यूनतम वर्षा होती है। हमारे देश में कृषि के लिए जो सिंचाई होती है, वह पूरी वर्षा ऋतु के पानी पर निर्भर है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि इसका उचित प्रबंधन नहीं होता तो कहीं हम ऐक्सेस पानी के कारण बर्बाद होते हैं तो कहीं कम पानी के कारण बर्बाद होते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री महोदय के जरिए सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां ऐक्सेस वाटर है वहां यह कितना ऐक्सेस है? क्या कभी सरकार ने इसका आकलन किया है? वहां कितना पानी ऐसा है जो जरूरत से ज्यादा है और जहां न्यूनतम वर्षा होती है वहां कितने पानी की आवश्यकता है ताकि उसे सामान्य स्थिति पर लाया जा सके।

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, it is a fact that we have excess rainfall in certain regions of the country, whereas there are regions where the rainfall has been less. Basin-wise, we have made an assessment of excess rainwater, and we have surplus water, especially, in Brahmaputra, Ganga, and Mahanadi, whereas we have less water in the South. It is found that, comparatively, the rainfall has been less in some places and that is why we have less water. So, on the question of taking the excess or surplus water from the river basins such as Brahmaputra, Ganga and Mahanadi, to deficit river basins, we have made a National Perspective Plan. As per that plan, my Ministry has finalised about 30 links; and using these links, the surplus water can be diverted to the deficit areas, as a result of which the rain-fed areas can be benefited and irrigation facilities can be provided.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन': उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इनके पास कोई योजना है, हालांकि मैंने पूछा था कि आपके पास जो ऐक्सेसिव एरिया है, जहां रेन फाल ज्यादा होता है, वहां कितना ऐक्सेस वाटर है और जहां शार्ट फाल है वहां कितना शार्ट फाल है, इसके उत्तर के बजाय उन्होंने योजना बता दी कि हम ऐक्सेस वाटर ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो आपकी योजनाएं हैं ये कब बनी हैं? इन पर आपने कितना खर्च किया है? इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य क्या है, इन योजनाओं को कब तक पूरा करेंगे ताकि उचित जल प्रबंधन हो सके?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, as I have stated, the National Perspective Plan was started in the year 1980, and as a result of this, the National Water Development Agency has been constituted. This Agency is on the job of identifying the surplus river basins, and they have identified the surplus river basins. Madam, I do not have the figures, quantity-wise. I can, certainly, supply the infomation to the hon. Member. At present, we have identified those river basins where there is surplus water; and, as I have already stated, as per the National Perspective Plan, the National Water Development Agency is on the job. They have identified 31 links; it means, we would be linking a surplus river with a deficit river. Till date, we have spent about Rs. 103 crores.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन': महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य कब तक का है और ये योजनाएं इन्होंने कब शुरू की हैं, कृपया इसके बारे में बता दें।

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, we started this Plan in 1980, and because these rivers pass through many States, unless we get the consent of the different States for the transfer of surplus water to deficit regions, it is very difficult. But we are on the job; the Ministry is on the job. We have already spent Rs. 103 crores till date. When all the States agree to the transfer of surplus water to deficient regions, it will become effective.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, there was this World Bank Report of 2000 which talked of mismanagement of water resources in India. It has pointed out that the extent of damages on account of this mismanagement is of the order of Rs. 74,730 crores. That is the quantum of damage to our property either on account of drought or on account of excess rainfall. The Report says that as far back as 1964, Mr. K.L. Rao, who was then the Minister of Irrigation, had conceived of a scheme, the Garland Irrigation Scheme. More than 36 years have gone by, but the Government has not yet identified what the quantum is. You have taken 22 years to identify the river basins in which there is excess water. So, I want to congratulate the Minister and the Development Agency that has been set up since 1980, for having taken 22 long years to do that! But, my question, Madam, is this. Can the hon. Minister give an assurance to his House that adequate steps will be taken, within a set time-frame, and adequate money will be made available, because Rs. 103 crores is no amount at all for transferring water from one river basin to another? You have to transfer water from the

Brahmaputra to Rajasthan; from the Ganga to the Cauvery and so on. These are some of the plans. So, please tell me what resources are going to be made available to you. How much resource have you put in this agency? What is the capital of this agency? How much is the Union Government going to put in for transfer of water? How long will it take? Please respond to these questions.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, when the National Perspective Plan becomes functional, it will cost the exchequer about Rs. 330 lakhs. I am sorry; it is Rs. 330 crores. Unfortunately, water has become a very contentious issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, it can't be Rs. 330 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It must be Rs. 3,30,000 crores. It cannot be Rs. 330 crores.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is impossible; what the Minister is saying. It cannot be Rs. 330 crores.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Let me finish.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please start correctly; and then you can finish.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Let me finish. Madam, unfortunately, water has become a very contentious issue among different States. Whatever surplus water we have in river basins like the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, the Mahanadi and so on, the States are...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, please ask the hon. Minister to answer the question that I have put.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, as I have heard, they want to know the amount that has been allocated for this scheme or project. You can give the approximate amount, not the exact one.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, roughly, as I have stated earlier, it will require Rs. 330 crores.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is not possible. It should be Rs. 3,30,000 crores. Can the Minister tell us, at least, what the Planning Commission has allocated? He must tell us, at least, that much.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: As I have stated earlier, we have

spent Rs. 103 crores till date.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have not asked you what you have spent. I want to know the allocation made by Planning Commission.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, this a very ambitious project. (*Interruptions*) Madam, I am sorry; the figure is Rs. 3,30,000 crores. I stand corrected.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: And you have spent just Rs. 103 crores! The amount required is Rs. 3,30,000 crores, and they have spent just Rs. 103 crores. This is the commitment of this Government to transfer of water from one State to another! (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It is not correct. (*Interruptions*) It is a fact that it has taken a long time. It is also a fact that unless the State Governments agree to share their surplus water, it is not at all possible for the Central Government to transfer water from one region to another, because water is in the State List. We have many river water disputes in the country. On the other hand, we are very badly in need of water, but the States are not willing to share their surplus water, which is available in a particular river basin. That is the difficulty. Not only this Government, no Government will be able to transfer water from one region to another, unless the State Governments themselves agree to cooperate with the Centre. That is my difficulty.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I have not finished. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make an announcement. (*Interruptions*) No. I have to make an announcement.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MEXICO

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Mexico, currently on a visit to our country, under the distinguished leadership of Her Excellency Mrs. Beatris Bratis, President of the Chamber of the Deputies of the Mexican Parliament. On behalf of the Members of the

House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation, and with our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people; and that their visit to the country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Mexico. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and friendly people of Mexico.

I would like to add one thing here that Madam Beatris was the first woman to be elected as the President of the Latin American Parliament. I witnessed her election. So, she is a very distinguished lady. We welcome her.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam...

उपसभापति: आपका तो हो गया।

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Madam, this delegation is being headed by a women and this House is also being presided over by a women.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (CONT.)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, a very Important point has been raised by the hon. Minister on the powers of the State Governments.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have at least 30 names before me.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It has not been answered. (*Interruptions*) All right.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least, for the last 40 years, I am hearing about Narmada...

श्री खान गुफरान जाहिदी: मैडम, यह ऐसा क्वश्चन है जिस पर बहस होनी चाहिए, शॉर्ट डयूरेशन डिसकशन करनी चाहिए।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you that the sharing of water is a very important issue. For the last 40 years, I am hearing about the Narmada waters. There is a problem between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and what not. So, there is a need for a

longer discussion. A few Members have raised their hands. So, I will ask them to put questions. Shri C. Ramachandraiah.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Madam, the Minister has given the information with regard to the shortfall and excess rainfall. Would the Minister be pleased to tell us what yardstick they adopt for comparing the shortfall and excess rainfall? Is it with the national average or the State average or the average for the area? You see, if you compare it with the average of the area, already, this area is deficient in rainfall. The average rainfall received by this area is already at the lowest level. So, no purpose is going to be served by this type of comparison. For example, one particular area, Anantapur, in Andhra Pradesh, is the second lowest rainfall receiving area in the country. International experts and experts of the United Nations have warned that this area is going to become a desert. But you have indicated here that there has been excess rainfall in this area in the last four years. How erratic this information is. My question to the Minister is. Will you change the yardstick with which you compare? You compare with the national average. Then we can ascertain whether it is shortfall or excess.

Madam, the second part of my question is...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please, let him answer the first, on Anantapur District. if I allow the second, third or the fourth question, the rest of the members will have not time; there would be a drought of time.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the normal rainfall is calculated on the basis of the long-term average rainfall, of the last fifty years. This is the yardstick the India Meteorological Department has fixed, and they are following that yardstick.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: For the last fifty years, this is the second lowest in the country.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: This is not the report of my Ministry. This is the report submitted to me by the India Meteoroligical Department, which is under the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology. They have given this information.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Is it not a part of the Government? I know that it is furnished by the other Department. But is it relevant?

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक: मैडम, हम लोग इस समस्या का सपने में निदान खोज रहे हैं। हम गंगा, कावेरी और ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को लाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मौसम विभाग द्वारा गठित 36 प्रभागों का प्रति वर्ष का हिसाब देखें तो अपवाद वर्षों को छोडकर, जैसे इस वर्ष अपवाद है, हमारे देश में हर साल औसतन एक ही मात्रा में वर्षा होती है। फर्क इतना होता है कि किसी साल में किसी क्षेत्र में कम और उस साल दूसरे क्षेत्र में ज्यादा होती है। मैडम, अगर मंत्री जी द्वारा यहां प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों को देखें तो वर्ष 1994 में कहीं सूखा है और कहीं ज्यादा बारिश हुई है, लेकिन औसतन वर्षा, अपवाद वर्षों को छोडकर वही रहती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बजाय इसके कि हम कावेरी, गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को लाएं, वर्षा का औसत सदियों से वही है और हमारे पूर्वजों ने पहले ही इस बात को सोच लिया था, इसलिए उस समय हमारे यहां हर गांव में तालाब थे, लेकिन आज तालाब नहीं है। अब अगर जल-संवर्धन करना है, जल को लोगों तक पहुंचाना है तो निश्चित रूप से आपको हर गांव में तालाब खोदने पड़ेंगे।

उपसभापति: आप क्युश्चन पूछ रहे हैं या मशविरा दे रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)... आप मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिख दीजिए।

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक: मैडम, मैं कहना चाह रहा हूं कि जल-प्रबंधन के लिए बजाय इसके कि गंगा, कावेरी और ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी को लाया जाय हम तालाब खोदकर जल-संवर्धन क्यों नहीं कर रहे है? मैडम, हमारे देश के आजाद होने के समय ये तालाब थे, लेकिन अब उनका पता नहीं है। आज उन पर लोगों ने नाजायज ढंग से कब्जे कर लिए हैं। तो क्या सरकार तालाब खोदने के काम की शुरुआत कर के जल प्रबंध की व्यवस्था करेगी?

उपसभापति: अब कृपया आप बैठिए। The question, actually, is on the rainfall. It has nothing to do with *talab*. The question of water resources is a larger one. I don't think any policy matter can be discussed in Question Hour. We can't really do justice to it. I would be very happy to find time, to have a full-fledged discussion on the water policy.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we have proposed schemes for preservation of traditional sources of water. For that purpose, we have submitted a scheme to the Planning Commission for their approval, so as to protect the traditional sources of water and can be conserved and maintained. This includes maintenance of water conservation structures like ponds, etc. so that the renovation work can be done. We would like to restore whatever was there earlier so to conserve water to provide to the people.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of Congress Party or the BJP, centre or the left or the right. Anything, I will call the name of the hon. Member as it comes to me according to the time.

प्रो॰ रामबख्श सिंह वर्मा: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदया, आपने जो मुझे प्रश्न करने का अवसर दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह जो लिस्ट दी है, इसमें 36 सब-डिवीजन बताए हैं और इसमें आपने बताया है कि पिछले दशक में कहां पर वर्षा ज्यादा हुई है, कहां पर वर्षा कम हुई है। मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा दिए गए यह जो आंकड़े हैं, इनसे ऐसा लगता है कि जिस तरह से मौसम विज्ञान विभाग मौसम की भविष्यवाणी करता है, उसी तरह से यह आंकड़े दिए हैं क्योंकि आपने इसमें दिखाया है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सदैव नार्मल वर्षा होती है, जबकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हर साल बाढ़ आती है, बर्बादी होती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें इंटर-स्टेट मामला होगा, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल से यह जो हर साल बाढ़ इधर आती है, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार में भयंकर तबाही होती है, इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या किसी प्रकार की कोई रणनीति बनाई है?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the hon. Member has referred to the areas of East Uttar Pradesh. As far as rainfall in this area is concerned, 60 per cent of the area has received less rainfall. So far as the question of rivers originating from Nepal is concerned, we are having a constant interaction with Nepal Government. Certainly, I would like to inform the House that we have signed an agreement with regard to the pancheswar Dam for which the DPR is being prepared. If this project is implemented, whatever intensity of flood is there, that will certainly be minimised.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीया उपसभापति महोदया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो बिलो नॉर्मल राज्यों का उल्लेख किया गया है, यह वर्ष 2001 तक का उल्लेख किया गया है, लेकिन वर्ष 2002, जिसमें हम चल रहे हैं। जिसमें देश के 26 से अधिक प्रांतों में सूखे की स्थिति है, इसका कहीं पर उल्लेख नहीं है। मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा जो आपको आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, शायद वर्ष 2001 तक के ही दिए गए हैं और आपने इसमें बिलो नार्मल, एक्सेस वाटर के बारे में हर राज्य का उल्लेख किया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज जिन राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसके लिए आपकी लंबी योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन तो न मालूम कितने वर्षों में होगा, वर्ष 1980 से लेकर अभी तक 103 करोड़ की राशि व्यय की गई है और संपूर्ण योजना पर न मालूम कितने करोड़ रुपये, जैसा सिब्बल साहब ने कहा - यह 3 लाख 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये लगने वाला है, लेकिन देश में जो सूखे की स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसके लिए क्या

कोई छोटी योजना या जो कम समय में पूरी होनी वाली हो, ऐसी किसी योजना से क्या आप इन राज्यों में पानी की व्यवस्था कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the hon. Members wants to know the position of rainfall during this particular year. I would like to inform the House that 49 districts have received excess rainfall, 108 districts have received normal rainfall and 366 out of the total 524 districts in the country have received less rainfall. So far as small and medium irrigation projects which have been referred to by the hon. Member are concerned, this subject is under the competence of the State Governments. They can prepare their plans in this regard. They can also forward them to the Centre so that the Government can examine it technically and... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is the role of the Central Government?... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: As far as small and medium projects are concerned, the Central Government has no authority; in this regard. We cannot implement them directly or indirectly in the States... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: SHRI J. Chitharanjan.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Madam, I want to know from the hon. Minister a point...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vohraji, Mr. Chitharanjan is putting his supplementary... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: No doubt, it is under the jurisidiction of the State Governments. But, I want to know what the Government of Idnia is doing because the country is facing a lot of problems. The hon. Minister has mentioned that 366 districts are having deficit rainfall. What is the Government of India doing? Madam kindly bear me for a minute. The hon. Agricultural Minister announced very recently that they are going to look into the matter as to what type of action should be taken by the Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any advance planning in respect of the areas which received low rainfall.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In fact, I was present when the hon. Minister of Agriculture was replying to the debate in this House on the drought situation in the country. At that time. I requested him that it would be better had if the Minister of Water Resources was also present because both the Ministries are inter-connected. The Ministry of Agriculture depends on the Water Resources Ministry of supply of water and management.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, let there be a detailed discussion on this... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have an Half-an-Hour discussion on this. But let Shri Chitharanjan also put his supplementary because I had already called his name. Mr. Minister you reply to both the questions together.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Madam, after hearing oral reply from the hon. Minsiter and going through the written reply, I regret to say that we have not been able to have a 'total plan' for facing this problem. Of course, this problem was also there when other parties were in power, as has been mentioned by some hon. members. This is a problem we have been facing for decades. Now, the question is, whether the Government have a concrete plan to find a solution to this problem. It is not only a question of linking of rivers—of course, that is one element—but also there are several other elements attached to it. I would like to know whehter the Governmnet have prepared any plan and on that basis whether the Planning Commission has alotted any amount for this in the Tenth Five Year Plan. What was the allocation in the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitharanjan, let him reply first. Otherwise, the Qeustion Hour will be over and your supplmentary cannot be answered.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Madam, the hon. Minister may send his written reply to me even after the Session. I would like the hon. Minister to give a detailed reply to me.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, no doubt it is a fact that because of drought and floods, the problem has been acute over the years. But, to solve the problem and to save the people against floods as well as drought, it requires co-operation between the Centre and the State Governments... *(Interruptions)*... On the part of the Central Government, we are providing...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:I want to know from the hon.Minister... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, let him reply... (*Interruptions*)... If you interrupt, he would not be able to reply, because the time is very short.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Madam, I want to know from the hon. Minister. What has the Central Government done is this regard?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the Central Government is providing funds to different States under different schemes. For example, under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, we have been providing assistance since 1996 and, till date, we have provided Rs. 8,400 crores to help completion of the on-going projects. Similarly, we have been providing funds to the States under different schemes.

Unless there is a co-operation between the Centre and the State Governments, it will be very difficult to solve the problem. Madam, it is unfortunate that water has become a very contentious issue. On the issue of water, different States are fighting and we, at the Centre, are trying our best to solve them. It is not only me but the hon. Prime Minister also intervened and seized of the issue of Cauveri dispute. From time to time, the hon.Prime Minister is calling the hon. Chief Ministers of the concerned States to resovle the issue. Unfortunately, it has not been solved. But it is our endeavour to sovle this issue so that the problems arising due to floods and drought could be solved.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Madam, he has not replied to my question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Norms for Maximum Permissible Bank Finance

*221. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has laid certain norms for fixing the MPBF for the corporate customers taking into consideration the receivables of associate group of companies like investment made by the holding companies in the associate group of companies; and